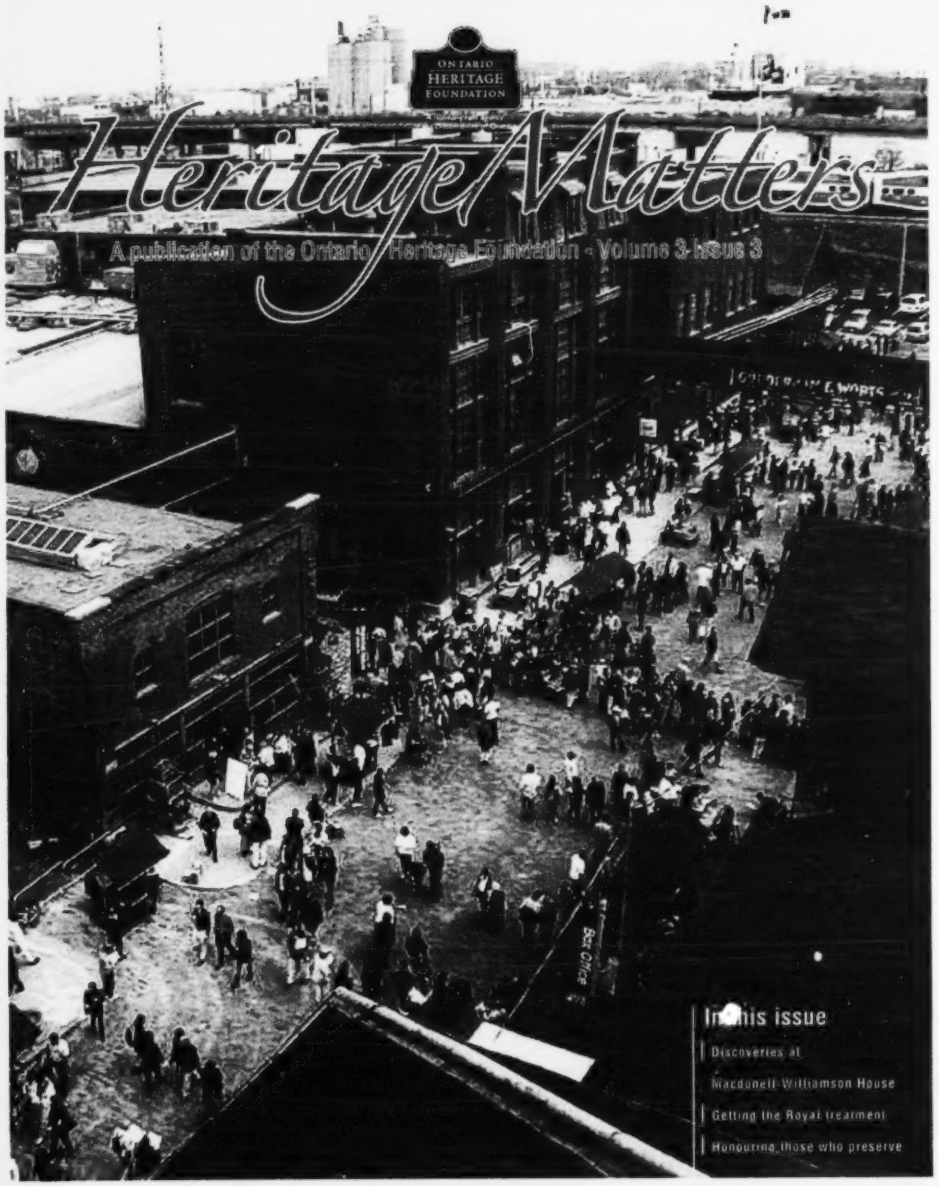
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A message from The Honourable Lincoln M. Alexander, Chairman

On April 19, 2005, as I sat in the Gallery at Queen's Park in Toronto, a remarkable thing happened. We witnessed the birth of the new *Ontario Heritage Act*.

And yet, despite all the cheers, I was reminded of the many beautiful heritage buildings we've lost in Ontario – irreplaceable yet indelible memories. As the new *Ontario Heritage Act* takes effect and the work begins on a new level, we can at least feel confident that our unique heritage treasures will be spared the wrecker's ball for current and future generations.

It's a time to celebrate, a time to rejoice in our accomplishments and commend each other for our combined achievements. And although we are immensely grateful for the hard work and determination of heritage advocates across the province, we are also humbled by the enormity of the task ahead.

With the proper tools and processes in place, we will continue to advocate for strengthened heritage conservation throughout the province. You have made it obvious to us that heritage truly matters to you; the continued growth of the Doors Open Ontario program is a clear indication. And in the months and years ahead, we will continue to update you on the progress we make.

On behalf of the Board of Directors and staff of the Ontario Heritage Foundation, welcome to a new era in heritage conservation!

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Feature Story

The new *Ontario Heritage Act*, Page 2

Photo: Thane Lucas

Toronto's Distillery District is an excellent example of adaptive re-use of heritage buildings by private investors and developers. When the Distillery District opened in 2003 during the Doors Open Toronto weekend, 50,000 visitors toured the facility.

Heritage Matters

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Ontario

The new *Ontario Heritage Act:*

The evolution of heritage conservation

By Richard Moorhouse and Beth Hanna

An important shift has occurred in Ontario's legislative framework for heritage conservation. On April 28, 2005, the *Ontario Heritage Amendment Act* (Bill 60) received royal assent and became law. With it came some remarkable new powers.

Most significantly, the new legislation enables municipal and provincial powers to identify and protect heritage sites and districts, marine heritage sites and archaeological resources. It also gives the Ontario Minister of Culture powers to identify and designate provincially significant heritage sites. And, for the first time, it provides demolition control powers – as opposed to demolition delay provisions.

For decades, many architects and heritage advocates have emphatically warned that our architectural heritage is vanishing. Today, we have new tools for preservation at our disposal. This new binding legislation creates a new framework, culture and environment for conservation. Yet, we still need to determine what this new framework or conservation culture looks like, and what fresh opportunities exist.

Heritage conservation generally involves four key steps – identification, protection, preservation and promotion. We are now at a critical point where we can determine how these activities will evolve and change.

Identify and promote. Doors Open Ontario represents a vibrant new approach to the identification and promotion of heritage. Communities across Ontario are taking a fresh look at their heritage – at what makes their village, town, city or region different from the next. They are examining their architecture, streetscapes, landscapes and gardens and celebrating these with neighbours and visitors through Doors Open Ontario events that ultimately contribute to their community's development.

Doors Open Ontario represents a vibrant new approach to the identification and promotion of heritage. (Shown here: Coldwater Grist Mill – serving the community since 1833; an active part of Doors Open Huronia since 2002)

The preservation of natural landscapes is a vital component of conservation in Ontario. (Shown here: Bruce Trail)

Local Doors Open committees are often integrated – comprised of representatives from heritage organizations, arts groups, chambers of commerce, tourism and economic development groups and environmental groups. This approach results in new alliances that expand the influence, effectiveness and profile of that community's heritage.

Protect. Protection now starts with a new vocabulary – a vocabulary of empowerment. Instead of a 180-day grace period before a building can be demolished, municipalities can now say "You can't tear that building down." Period. Municipalities now have the power to protect and to prevent the demolition of provincially and locally significant heritage sites. Whether they will embrace their new powers and use them for the benefit of the communities they govern is yet to be determined.

This new binding legislation creates a new framework, culture and environment for conservation.

Preserve. In Ontario, preservation and adaptive re-use has to become the norm and redevelopment the exception. To this end, there is another new tool.

The new Provincial Policy Statement – which came into effect on March 1, 2005 – notably impacts heritage preservation. Section 2.6.1 requires that *"Significant built heritage resources and significant cultural heritage landscapes shall be conserved."* This simple statement carries tremendous weight. It defines the retention, enhancement and continued use of our heritage stock as a core public interest. As Ontario becomes accustomed to this new way of planning, the value of heritage in our communities may finally begin to take its place alongside other readily recognized and accepted public objectives.

Next steps. These are important tools for municipal planners, municipal heritage committees and other heritage organizations. Much can be gained by sharing resource materials, adaptive re-use strategies and best practices. Our successes should be celebrated and bad practices denounced. No longer will demolition or the marginalization of a community's heritage be accepted under this new *Act*.

We need to ensure that heritage continues to become more integrated into community planning and the lives of Ontario's citizens. Heritage is not a luxury or an afterthought, but part of our day-to-day existence. It helps form our society. It drives local, regional and provincial economies, and must be sustainable and available for the people of Ontario.

Incentives are another critical component of a strong and successful heritage program. All levels of government can, and should, contribute – through grants, tax incentives and other means – to finance and support the conservation of heritage buildings and the revitalization of historic neighbourhoods.

As we move forward, it is important to reassess our objectives. We need to increase public support for conservation. By broadening public understanding, we can affect the vital shift that is required in Ontario and throughout the world. Heritage preservation is the secret to our survival on this planet. Simply put, conservation holds the key to our future.

Richard Moorhouse is the Executive Director of the Ontario Heritage Foundation – the province's lead heritage agency. Beth Hanna is the Foundation's Director of Heritage Programs and Operations.

Key amendments to the *Act* can be found on the Ministry of Culture's website (www.culture.gov.on.ca) or by contacting 416-212-0644.

Toronto's Distillery District is an excellent example of adaptive re-use of heritage buildings. (Shown here: Balzac Café at the Distillery District)

© Distillery District (Photo: Thane Lucas)

His name was Walter Perry; they called him "Mr. Emancipation." Born in Windsor in 1899, this great-grandson of slaves drew thousands of spectators each year to his hometown from both sides of the border. They flooded the streets to take part in his celebration of the abolition of slavery. Frustrated, however, with the brawling that the festivities had become known for, Perry reorganized the event in 1935.

Uncle Tom's Cabin Historic Site – a property held in trust by the Foundation – celebrated Emancipation Day on August 1, 2005 with an inspiring program of gospel music, storytelling and soul food. The highlight of the day's events was a performance by Frederick Douglass IV, great-great-grandson of the famed abolitionist, author and statesman.

CELEBRATING EMANCIPATION DAY

The greatest freedom show on earth

By Steven Cook

"I called together a group of forward-thinking Americans and Canadians, and we had the nucleus of the celebrations as we know them today. Some would refer to it as 'the greatest freedom show on earth'." Over the years, the event grew to include parades, midway rides, costumes and beauty pageants. The event even attracted the Motown talents of The Supremes and Stevie Wonder.

Perry's "freedom show" celebrated Emancipation Day – the end of slavery in Canada and the British Empire. Many communities in Ontario began celebrating Emancipation Day after the *Abolition of Slavery Act*, which became law on August 1, 1834. The day was especially popular in places where freedom seekers from plantations in the United States settled – most notably Sandwich (now Windsor), Toronto, Hamilton and Owen Sound. And, of course, the Dawn Settlement in Dresden, Ontario – where Uncle Tom's Cabin Historic Site sits today – celebrated, too.

Emancipation parade in Windsor, August 1952. © Archives of Ontario

In the 19th century, Emancipation Day was an important expression of identity for the Black community and anti-slavery activists. It gave people the opportunity to celebrate the end of slavery in Canada and the British Empire with parades, music, food and dancing. The day also provided a vehicle to lobby for Black rights in Canada and the abolition of American slavery.

American abolitionist Frederick Douglass joined Josiah Henson at the Dawn Settlement in 1854 to celebrate the 20th anniversary of British Emancipation. Douglass wrote:

> "The day was full of promise for a joyous and profitable celebration . . . People began to pour in from the vicinity, attired in their neatest and best – colored people nearly all. They knew what they were about. A bitter experience of slavery in the States had taught them the value of liberty, and they embraced gladly the opportunity this celebration afforded them of manifesting their sense of its value."

Emancipation Day continues in Ontario today. In 2005, Owen Sound marked its 143rd anniversary while Windsor celebrated its 172nd. Uncle Tom's Cabin Historic Site has revived the spirit of emancipation – celebrated all those years ago by Josiah Henson and other freedom seekers. Through these combined efforts, the spirit of trailblazers such as Walter Perry, Frederick Douglass and Josiah Henson lives on – a community spirit celebrating freedom and human rights.

Steven Cook is the Site Manager at Uncle Tom's Cabin Historic Site.

WHAT'S HAPPENING AT THE FOUNDATION . . .

STEWARD HOUSE COMMEMORATED

William and Susannah Steward (also spelled Stewart) lived in Niagara's "coloured village" – a vibrant community of former slaves, Black Loyalists and African Americans.

William was born c. 1799 and came to Niagara-on-the-Lake in 1834. His wife, Susannah, was born in the United States. It is not known if the Stewards were fugitive slaves or free, or if they came to Canada together. There is no local record of their marriage but they may have lived together as free people in the northern United States before migrating to Upper Canada, which was a haven for freedom seekers from American slavery. William was literate, having signed his naturalization papers and land transfer documents. The Stewards also purchased their property in town the year William came to Canada, suggesting that they brought money with them.

Records indicate that the Stewards were active in the Black community. In 1837, William Steward was one of 17 local Blacks who signed a petition asking Lieutenant-Governor Sir Francis Bond Head to refuse to extradite Kentucky fugitive Solomon Moseby. Later, Moseby was rescued from the Niagara jail by nearly 200 African Canadians.

After 1847, the Stewards moved to Galt (now Cambridge) where they lived for the rest of their lives. Today, the Steward house survives as an excellent example of local vernacular architecture and serves as a compelling memorial to these hardworking people who contributed so much to protecting Black refugees in Canada and to the building of Niagara-on-the-Lake.

The Niagara Foundation acquired the property in December 1999 to restore the historic structure with the intention of opening a museum. On October 15, 2005, the Ontario Heritage Foundation will commemorate this historic site with the unveiling of a provincial plaque.

PRESERVING OUR INDUSTRIAL PAST

On September 9, 2005, the Foundation will unveil a provincial plaque to commemorate the C. Beck Manufacturing Company Ltd. – a lumbering and wood manufacturing company based in Penetanguishene from 1875 to 1969. The company was founded by Carl Beck (1838-1915), a German immigrant who moved to Penetanguishene in 1865.

Beck began delivering wood in a cart around town; he opened a sawmill in 1873 with his partner Gropp. Later, he bought out his partner and established the C. Beck Lumbering Company and opened a factory to produce woodenware and wood packaging. The company sold wooden materials for manufacturing and for handling and transporting food products.

Over time, Beck built a large, family-run lumber manufacturing business through aggressive marketing, shrewd diversification and technological investment. An extensive array of Georgian Bay area lumber camps, specialty shingle, lath and lumber mills, two general stores and three box, pail and woodenware factories in Penetanguishene and Toronto supported Beck's company. The C. Beck Manufacturing Company Ltd. operated until 1969.

A savvy businessman and a strong supporter of community life in Penetanguishene, Carl Beck and his company straddled all activities in the wood business – from lumbering to production – and played an important role in Ontario's lumbering and industrial heritage.

In addition to the plaque events mentioned on this page, the Foundation also has plaque unveilings scheduled for The Niagara Parks Commission (September 18 in Niagara Falls) and CFCL-Timmins (September 21). For more information on our exciting plaque events, visit: www.heritagefdn.on.ca or call 416-325-5005. Come celebrate with us!

GETTING THE ROYAL TREATMENT

In June, the Ontario Heritage Foundation hosted two plaque unveilings with Their Royal Highnesses The Earl and Countess of Wessex. Joining The Honourable Lincoln M. Alexander – Chairman of the Foundation – HRH The Countess of Wessex unveiled a plaque on June 5 before nearly 900 guests in St. Catharines to commemorate Victoria Cross recipient Colonel Graham Thomson Lyall. Then, on June 7, over 1,500 people watched while TRH The Earl and Countess of Wessex unveiled a plaque to commemorate the modernist Toronto-Dominion Centre in Toronto. The Foundation is grateful to Their Royal Highnesses for their participation in these activities.

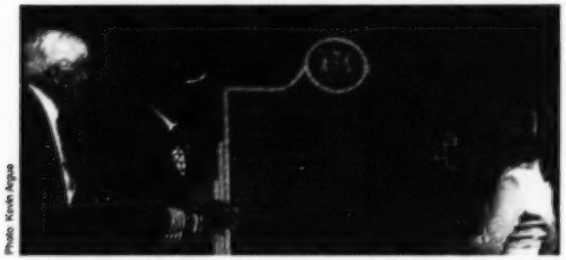


Photo: Kevin Argue

Victoria Cross recipient Colonel Graham Thomson Lyall was honoured with a provincial plaque unveiled by (from left) Alexander Ferguson (nephew of Colonel Lyall), The Honourable Lincoln M. Alexander and Her Royal Highness The Countess of Wessex.

Also, our own queen of the canvas – renowned landscape artist Doris McCarthy – was on hand for a plaque unveiling on May 29 to commemorate her home and studio – Fool's Paradise, located on the geologically important Scarborough Bluffs.

The Foundation's Provincial Plaque Program commemorates significant people, places and events in Ontario's history. Since 1953, more than 1,180 of these distinctive blue and gold plaques have been unveiled. For more information, visit: www.heritagefdn.on.ca.

Photo: CNW Group

Their Royal Highnesses The Earl and Countess of Wessex and The Honourable Lincoln M. Alexander, Chairman of the Ontario Heritage Foundation, unveil a provincial plaque to commemorate the Toronto-Dominion Centre.

Photo: David Lee

Celebrated artist Doris McCarthy and Foundation Chairman, The Honourable Lincoln M. Alexander, commemorate Fool's Paradise with a provincial plaque unveiling.

HONOURING THOSE WHO PRESERVE

Since 1996, the Foundation – through its Heritage Community Recognition Program – has been honouring individuals and small groups who are actively involved in working to preserve Ontario's rich and diverse heritage. Local municipal, regional, First Nations and Métis councils nominate candidates for this recognition. While over 450 people were honoured in 2004, over 2,000 people have been acknowledged by this program to date.

This year, the program was expanded to recognize individuals who – over the course of their lifetime – have made exceptional contributions to their communities by creating vibrant societies where heritage sites are protected, used and enjoyed. Thirty-six people received this prestigious Lifetime Achievement recognition. Here are two samples of the great work of these lifetime achievement recipients:

Dr. Margaret Angus has been contributing professionally and as a volunteer toward the recognition, recording and preservation of the structural and cultural history of Kingston since 1937. She has published many historical publications and received numerous distinguished honors and awards for her efforts including: The Order of Canada, a special Award of Merit from the Ontario Historical Society and the Golden Jubilee Medal from the Canadian Governor General.

Lynn Philip Hodgson was instrumental in establishing the Camp X Museum in Oshawa in 1977. He continues to volunteer countless hours to expand its collection of artifacts and organize exhibits. Camp X was the Allied training centre for espionage and counter-espionage agents during the Second World War. He is presently working on his seventh book recounting wartime events. On a voluntary basis, he has given lectures to over 50,000 students about the War and serves as a resource for history teachers Canada-wide.

To view a complete list of the 2004 Heritage Community Recognition Program recipients, or to obtain a nomination form for this year's program, visit: www.heritagefdn.on.ca or call 416-325-5015.

YOUNG HERITAGE CHAMPIONS

Great-West Life · London Life · Canada Life

STRONGER COMMUNITIES TOGETHER™

Holly Fernandes (left) and Jillian Ferguson are members of the Jr. Interpreter Program at Doon Heritage Crossroads in Waterloo Region. Dressing in historic costume, they assist with the interpretation of domestic rural life.

To be young does not preclude someone from wanting to contribute to his or her community – to want to make a difference in the world. The recipients of the Foundation's Young Heritage Leaders (YHL) program definitely do make a difference. They are champions for heritage in their communities – working to preserve and showcase the culture, buildings, environment and history of their towns and cities.

In 2004, the Foundation recognized over 500 young people through the YHL program. Achievements included: theatrical performances of heritage plays; researching and documenting the life stories of Canadian war veterans; designing interpretative exhibits about local history; and the conservation of natural heritage areas and habitat.

"Young people are leading the growth in volunteerism today," said The Honourable Lincoln M. Alexander, Chairman of the Ontario Heritage Foundation. "It is important to recognize the personal commitment of time and effort these Young Heritage Leaders have made to preserving and protecting local heritage. The leaders of tomorrow are among these many youth volunteers."

The Young Heritage Leaders program is sponsored by Great-West Life, London Life and Canada Life.

To view a complete list of the 2004 Young Heritage Leaders recipients, or to obtain a nomination form for this year's program, visit: www.heritagefdn.on.ca or call 416-325-5015.

NEW NATURAL HERITAGE EASEMENT PROPERTIES

By Barbara Heidenreich and Jeremy Collins

Photo: Sylvia Barkman

Mrs. Greenwood donated this property in the memory of her late husband; it will be known as the John Edward (Ted) Greenwood Sanctuary.

JOHN EDWARD (TED) GREENWOOD SANCTUARY

On March 30, 2005, the Ontario Heritage Foundation received – from Mary Greenwood of Nakara, Australia – a 100-acre (40-hectare) parcel east of Holleford Lake, near Kingston, abutting the Holleford life science Area of Natural and Scientific Interest (ANSI). Mrs. Greenwood donated this property in the memory of her late husband; it will be known as the John Edward (Ted) Greenwood Sanctuary.

A site visit by Foundation staff in July 2004 discovered an astonishing 317 species of flora (including the nationally threatened Butternut); eight species of amphibians and reptiles (including the Northern Ribbon Snake – nationally of "Special Concern"); 45 birds (including a sighting of a Red-Shouldered Hawk – provincially and nationally of "Special Concern"); and four mammals. The property also contains several active beaver ponds, a small red pine plantation and regenerating fields. It is clearly an area of considerable natural diversity and scenic beauty.

The Kingston Field Naturalists – owners of a 500-acre (202-hectare) nature preserve just east of the property – have agreed to work with the Foundation, serving as custodians of this site. This donation is an important step in the long-term protection of the Thousand Islands-Frontenac Arch Biosphere Reserve, designated in November 2002 as one of Canada's 12 UNESCO Biosphere Reserves.

DEMAERE PROPERTY

The Foundation is a member of The Backus Woods Advisory Committee that oversees the management and conservation of 650 acres (263 hectares) of Carolinian forest in south-western Ontario known as Backus Woods, located near Port Rowan, Norfolk County. Through the Committee, the Foundation also manages an endowment to fund conservation of this site and also ensures the long-term protection of the site with a natural heritage conservation easement.

In 2004, a $500,000 campaign for Backus Woods was launched – with $150,000 to top up the Backus Woods Trust Fund, $100,000 for research and monitoring and $250,000 for the acquisition of properties contiguous (through natural vegetation cover) with Backus Woods. Funds raised to date have enabled the purchase of 86 acres (35 hectares) in the former Township of South Walsingham. The Demaere Property was identified as a priority acquisition target in the Backus Woods campaign.

The Carolinian forest on this property helps to connect the Backus Woods holdings with the St. Williams' Crown Forest lands. The property has been purchased and transferred to the Long Point Region Conservation Authority (LPRCA), owner of all the Backus Woods lands, and the Demaere Property will be subject to the conservation easement agreement.

As part of this transfer, the LPRCA has donated $30,000 to the endowment held by the Foundation for the care of Backus Woods. With this acquisition, the Backus Woods campaign will have reached two significant milestones – $155,000 of the $250,000 for land acquisition will have been raised and $30,000 of the $150,000 target to top up the trust fund. Additional donations are still being sought to protect this endangered ecosystem. For information on making a donation, please visit our website (www.heritageldn.on.ca) or call 416-314-4903.

Barbara Heidenreich is the Natural Heritage Coordinator for the Ontario Heritage Foundation. Jeremy Collins is the Foundation's Coordinator for Acquisitions and Dispositions.

THE HEALTHY ROOF

Staying on top of heritage preservation

This decorative cupola adorns McMartin House, a Foundation property in Perth.

The following excerpt appears in Well-Preserved: The Ontario Heritage Foundation's Manual of Principles and Practice for Architectural Conservation (Third Revised Edition), by Mark Fram (Boston Mills Press, 2003). Well-Preserved can be purchased by calling the Ontario Heritage Foundation at 416-325-5000. Or visit www.heritageldn.on.ca and click on About us/Merchandise.

We started this series from the ground up – foundations and then walls and superstructures. Now we cap things off with the healthy roof. In this issue, we examine a building's roof and the significance of this key structural element in keeping a building intact.

The roof is the most exposed part of a building; it often dominates a building's visual character, but is also the single element most vulnerable to weathering and thus to periodic change. Even when well maintained . . . roofing materials do not last as long as other parts of the exterior. Much deterioration throughout a building is caused by too much moisture . . . and much of this moisture gets in through gaps or weaknesses in the roofing . . . At some points in a building's life an owner will face a crucial decision whether to continue repairs or to replace the roofing entirely. In these cases . . . the craft, durability and visual impact of the old must be recalled very carefully by the new.

Roofing materials in 19th-century Ontario included shingles in wood, slate, and metal, as well as continuous seamed sheets of metal. Metals for roofing included copper, tin-plated iron, terne-plated iron (terne is a lead/tin alloy), and (very rarely) lead. The early 20th century added asphalt shingles and clay and concrete tiles to the repertoire . . .

In Ontario, flat and shallow roofs are usually covered with continuous sealed membranes of tar or bitumen . . . on a built-up base of paper and felt over a wooden substructure of joists and roof boards. Much rarer for low-pitch roofs is sheet metal . . . with interlocking flat seams – extremes of temperature make metal roofs especially vulnerable to creeping, curling and punctures.

A flat roof must retain its integrity despite accumulations of rain and snow as well as tremendous variations in temperature . . . Many tar-and-gravel roofs on quite old buildings sit on top of worn-out metal. Few built-up roofs last long without leaking, though the effective life of a well-maintained flat roof ranges from 10 years to perhaps 30.

On sloping roofs, metal roll or sheet roofing provides a smooth, relatively impervious surface, but can fail at seams and joints as well as at punctures. Thermal expansion and contraction tax every part of a metal roof . . . The use of standing seams or even wooden battens at seams gives metal roofs a characteristic vertical emphasis and also offers the metal considerable room to expand and contract.

Repairing metal roofing is expensive and requires experienced experts; poor short-term repairs will accelerate deterioration. Shingle roofing in any material is more vulnerable to leaks between units and at flashings, but it is more amenable to bit-by-bit repairs; a roof's overall life can be extended by these repairs, but only to a point.

Find out more about the types of roofs and materials used to finish it all off in Well-Preserved.

• Unearthing the past • Discoveries at Macdonell-Williamson House

By Dena Doroszenko

Built in 1817, Macdonell-Williamson House in eastern Ontario reflects the ambitions and aspirations of retired fur trader, John Macdonell. His life was fraught with financial difficulties, inopportune business ventures and family tragedies. He was a proud man, protective of his family and strongly religious. He left an enduring record of his occupation on the property as revealed by the archaeological investigations that have taken place since 1978 by the Ontario Heritage Foundation.

Macdonell's home, known as Poplar Villa, is a graceful adaptation of the Palladian style. It served as a centre for his milling, general merchandising, warehousing and freight-forwarding business until his death in 1850. In 1882, the Williamson family bought the house. It remained in the Williamson family until the early 1960s. The Ontario Heritage Foundation acquired it in 1978 to save it from demolition, and conducted extensive architectural and archaeological investigations on the property. The site is now managed by the Friends of Macdonell-Williamson House under a custodial agreement with the Foundation.

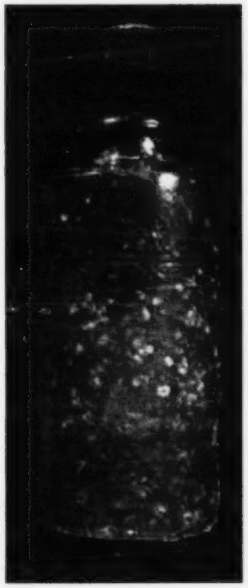
A selection of 400 buttons were also recovered – made from bone, shell, jet and glass. This copper button is marked CANADA MILITIA with embossed beaver and crown (post-1855).

Before any restoration or maintenance work commences on Foundation properties, the Foundation prepares an archaeological assessment of the restoration impacts and conducts detailed archaeological studies to ensure that sufficient documentation has been obtained. Over the years at Macdonell-Williamson House, large-scale excavations, small projects and monitoring construction work have occurred.

Macdonell's improvements to his land between 1817 and 1850 were numerous. His holdings included almost 1,000 acres of land (405 hectares), grist and sawmills, an icehouse, smoke house, retail store, woodsheds, barns, forwarding shed and numerous other farm buildings. Archaeological work has revealed many of these structures as well as recovering artifacts that reflect the lifestyle of the Macdonell and Williamson families through time.

Prior to John Macdonell, there were at least four buildings on the property built by William Fortune. A stone foundation was uncovered and may represent one of the buildings noted on a 1797 plan. Its location is almost directly in front of the 1817 house built by Macdonell but on a diagonal to the house. A coin dating to 1797 was recovered within the crevices of this earlier foundation.

The house originally had window wells to provide natural light into the basement. One of the window wells contained numerous artifacts including a ceramic plate dating to the late 1830s. A total of five stone window wells have been investigated. A sixth window well had been removed during renovations by the Williamson family to the house exterior, which included a large late Victorian-era veranda.



The earliest ceramics recovered were creamware vessels such as this plate with accompanying pewter spoon, dating to the 1820s.

A stoneware bottle was recovered complete with its cork stopper.

This tea bowl in the Antoinette pattern was manufactured by Copeland & Garret between 1833 and 1847.

Over 1,700 clay tobacco pipe fragments have been recovered archaeologically from the property. This figural pipe, known as a "Turk's head" was manufactured by Dixon's in Montreal between 1867 and 1894.

Since 1978, there have been five seasons of archaeological work on the property resulting in over 90,000 artifacts being recovered. These artifacts included large quantities of ceramics, glass, and architectural hardware. In addition, smaller items – such as keys, coins, buttons, thimbles, gunflints, toys and clay smoking pipes – were recovered, providing archaeologists with a glimpse into the daily lives of the Macdonell family.

Dena Doroszenko is the Archaeologist with the Ontario Heritage Foundation.

. . . the shelf

4SQUARE – BY MARK FRAM AND ALBERT SCHRAUWERS

From Coach House Books (www.chbooks.com). One of the continent's great but little-known architectural treasures, southern Ontario's Sharon Temple was built between 1825 and 1832 as the central feature of a community unlike any other. The Children of Peace had been Quakers who fled to Upper Canada from religious persecution in the new American republic. Led by minister David Willson, they erected three distinctive meeting houses of which the most grand, the Temple, survives. Built according to Willson's visions of the lost Temple of Solomon, its unique, symmetrical geometry reflects the sect's deep faith and unusual practice, with every aspect of its architecture serving as symbolic representation of biblical teachings.

4SQUARE is a guide to this remarkable place of meeting, worship and politics, revealing its architectural, historic and cultural significance and its transition from a visionary place of the 19th century to a national historic site in the 21st. Featuring dozens of beautiful photographs and illustrations, it is an elegant and enlightening introduction to a stirring period in Canadian history and to its modern resonance.

. . . at the gallery

X-01476. Fyodor Stepanovich Rokotov (Russian, 1735-1808), after Alexander Roslin (Swedish, 1718-1793). Portrait of Catherine II, 1780s, oil on canvas

***CATHERINE THE GREAT: ARTS FOR THE EMPIRE* – MASTERPIECES FROM THE STATE HERMITAGE MUSEUM, RUSSIA. OCTOBER 1, 2005 TO JANUARY 1, 2006 AT THE ART GALLERY OF ONTARIO IN TORONTO.**

Catherine the Great: Arts for the Empire provides a rare opportunity to explore one of the world's most enlightened episodes of cultural patronage, and features many of the Hermitage's finest works from the period of the great Empress's rule (1762-96). The exhibition features objects representing the breadth of the Empress's collection, including the centerpiece of the exhibition – the gilded Romanov Coronation Carriage – and more than 250 spectacular works of art, commissioned by Catherine the Great from many of the most illustrious European and Russian artists of the 18th century, most of which have never been shown in North America. For more information, visit www.ago.net or call 416-979-6648. Adult ticket $18.

CHRISTOPHER PRATT. SEPTEMBER 30, 2005 TO JANUARY 8, 2006 AT THE NATIONAL GALLERY OF CANADA IN OTTAWA.

The National Gallery celebrates Christopher Pratt's 70th birthday with an exhibition highlighting the Newfoundland artist's large-scale oil paintings from the last 20 years. Pratt's most recognizable images are his precise renderings of buildings, interiors, boats and the sea.

Repeated shapes capture Pratt's imagination – clapboard walls, windows, stairs and waves. In painting these familiar subjects, Pratt celebrates what he calls the "immense presence in ordinariness . . . the dignity of things that have nothing going for them beyond the fact of their existence."

For more information, visit www.national.gallery.ca or call 1-800-319-2787.

Christopher Pratt, *Big Boat* 1987, oil on canvas, 124.5 cm x 282.7 cm. Collection Art Gallery of Nova Scotia. © Christopher Pratt

MOVING FORWARD WITH HERITAGE CONSERVATION BY DAVID CUMING

Thirty years ago, when the *Ontario Heritage Act* was new, I was a young planner with about a year's experience working in London, England and some specialization in heritage planning.

Photo: Sharon Vattay, City of Hamilton

The earliest brick structure in the City of Hamilton – the Book House, located in Ancaster – was recently lost to a suspected case of arson.

Since 1975, many of us have stayed the heritage course and served as volunteers, heritage consultants, provincial civil servants or municipal heritage staff – all with varying degrees of success in conserving and protecting heritage properties through advocacy, heritage reports to municipal councils, archaeological assessments or architectural proposals for re-use of old buildings. In some instances, the *Act* was critical in managing and conserving; in some others, it had little or no impact. Still, over the past three decades, more than 5,000 individual properties and 70 districts (containing approximately 12,000 properties) have been designated under the *Act* – quite an achievement for a challenging and flawed piece of legislation.

Recent amendments to the *Act*, therefore, are a welcome relief. Provisions relating to a new role for the Minister of Culture, stop orders and conservation standards, delegation of approvals to municipal staff and the potential protection of properties from demolition are long overdue. The demolition provisions for built heritage at last bring into play the promise, in theory, of a level playing field.

Although welcome, the new legislation raises a number of fundamental issues and questions. Heritage conservation under the *Act* is still a discretionary activity – municipalities are not actually compelled to initiate any meaningful, proactive heritage conservation activity. As part of "smart growth" and "sustainable development," heritage conservation has become a prerequisite for successful community planning.

In most jurisdictions, too, conservation typically tends to be characterized by a "stick" (legislation) and "carrot" (financial incentives) approach. Along with our new "stick," a concurrent announcement of a permanent system of provincial grants would have helped immeasurably. Many of us remember the Ministry's successful 1980s BRIC program that had tremendous positive impact.

Undoubtedly, some municipalities and municipal heritage committees will fare well with this new legislation, while for others it may just be business as usual. It's clear that challenges remain. For instance, after 30 years of designating properties, the City of Burlington appears to have become mired in property-owner discontent and disapproval in attempting to designate their first heritage conservation district.

In Ancaster, too, we just lost an early 19th-century brick farmhouse to a suspected case of arson. The building was vacant and boarded up with no immediate use in sight. Designation – which was in the works – would not have prevented the fire. But an actively occupied building with a viable and thriving economic use would have given it a fighting chance.

Clearly, the new *Act* offers an enhanced toolbox for all practitioners. Yet, legislation on its own seldom creates greater enlightenment. The argument for continuing education and creating a heightened awareness of how heritage makes vibrant communities remains the greatest challenge for all of us engaged in heritage conservation.

David Cuming is Senior Project Manager with the City of Hamilton's Heritage and Urban Design Group. He has been involved with heritage conservation since 1975. The views expressed are his own and do not represent those of his employer.

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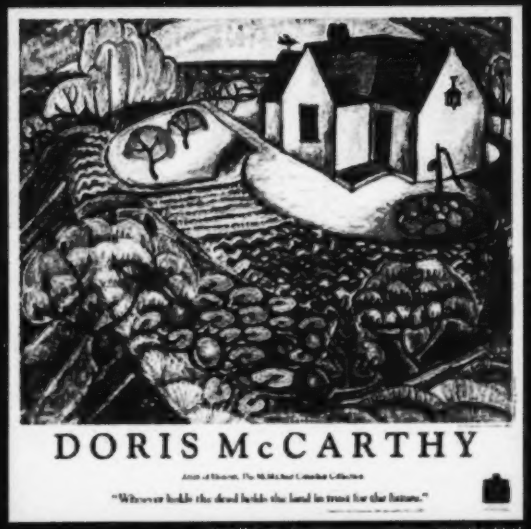

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